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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LIX—NO 3,066 | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY. DECEMBER 6, 1894. | NEW SERIES—VOL. XI—NO. 607

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 6, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The University of Virginia defeated the University of North Carolina at football last Thursday at Richmond, by a score of 34 to 0.

Bishop W. B. Howe, of the Episcopal diocese of South Carolina, died at his home in Charleston. Bishop Capers succeeds him. He is a son of the late Methodist Bishop Capers.

The North Carolina board of pharmacy will meet in the city of Raleigh Wednesday, December 12th, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the examination of candidates for license to practice pharmacy

Bishop Wilson presides over the Western North Carolina Conference that meets at Statesville, and Bishop Haygood presides over the North Carolina conference that meets at Durham this week.

The young Czar, of Russia, walks about without guards just as any private citizen. It has caused consternation among the officers of his household. Brave perhaps but perilous, remarks the Wilmington Messenger.

Three notable men have passed away recently. They were Robert C. Winthrop, one of the builders of America; Dr. McCosh, one of our most honored divines, and Rubenstein, the immortal (Russian) pianist and composer.

The Baltimore base ball club will go to Texas for early practice next spring. The Chicago club will go to Galveston and the Louisville club to Houston, making it probable that exhibition games will be arranged by the three teams.

The University of Virginia is seventy years old, has forty-two professors and 549 students. Average age 21. It is the largest attendance since the war. It has received in annuities and appropriations $890,000 from the State and $1,065,000 from private munificence.

A Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, makes two statements; first that the fusionists will hold joint caucuses on most questions of moment, and may, perhaps, do so as to Senators, the chances being rather that way; and second, that fusion is to continue. The latter is not a surprise, though this is the first positive assertion as to its being a fact. Fusion is to be a feature of the campaign of 1896, and Democrats had as well get in line to meet the combination.

Bradstreet's says: There is no general or radical improvement in business at the South, the Southwest or the Northwest. A sharp revival in prices is shown by quotations for some grades of lumber, but more particularly for cotton, wheat, oats and lard, improving prices of the first two of which had an influence for good. New England woolen mills are generally well supplied with Spring orders. At the South, Augusta and Jacksonville alone announce any improvement.

There was a big falling off in immigration during the past year. According to the report of the Commissioner, the arrivals were only 288,028, against 502,917 for the previous year. He estimates that during the year the exodus of foreigners was greater than the number of arrivals, so that there are fewer foreigners in the country now than there were a year ago. If this were kept up, says the Wilmington Star. for an indefinite number of years it would help materially to solve the labor problem.

One of the largest colonization schemes that has been projected in this vicinity, says a dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., has been organized by an Allegheny firm. With the financial backing they now have, the new colony is expected to prove a success. In this event within the next thirty days more than eighty residents of this city and surrounding towns will leave to take up permanent residence in North Carolina. Farming lands to the extent of 50,000 acres have been leased and purchased in Craven county, at the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers.

The building of the American navy continues. In the Fifty-second Congress the total appropriations for naval building were over $45,000,000. In the present Congress the appropriations were $25,585,826 for ship building. Secretary Herbert will ask for $31,000,000 from the approaching session. A strong navy, says the Wilmington Messenger. is needed by this great Republic. While a considerable number of first class war vessels have been put afloat within the last ten years, the American navy is very much inferior to many first and second class powers, we think.

The Democratic party, says the Gastonia Gazette, has given the State good, even the best, government. Can the dominant element govern it as well? Can it govern the State at all? We shall see. A dog once chased a train. He showed his teeth, and barked, and clawed the earth and kept up well for a long distance. In fact, he came very near catching the train. Other passengers were amused at the chase, but one took it more seriously. When asked why he was so solemn, he answered that he was much troubled in wondering what the dog would do with the train if he caught it. Well, the "incapables" have got the State. What will they do with it? The future is full of interest. Let it develop.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, in an interview with the president of the Ladies' Confederate Monument association, regarding the monument, learns that the granite is all cut at the quarries at Mt. Airy, and will be sent there this week The fine carving is being done at Baltimore, as there were no facilities for doing it at Mt. Airy. It is expected that this will arrive during this month. The statuary and the medallions, all of bronze, cast at Munich, Bavaria, will arrive, the contractor for the work says, about January 1st. The cost of this bronze work is $11,000. It will be paid for on arrival. The exact date of the unveiling of the monument is not yet known. May 20th next will probably be the date. The four triple lamps at the base of the monument will be electric and an electric star is to surmount the figure of a soldier which will be on top of the shaft. The funds in hand are now $17,000, of which the State gave $10,000 and the ladies have raised $7,000. There remains to be secured $8,000.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The city of Waterbury, Conn., was shaken from end to end last week by the explosion of 120 pounds of fulminate of mercury in a powder house of the Waterbury Brass company. John Kelly, aged 46 years, a powder maker, who was in the building, was blown to pieces. Most of the glass in the factories of the brass company and nearly every pane in the New York and New England railroad station was destroyed. ——Governor Flower, of New York, has appointed ex-Senator Linson a commissioner to take testimony in the charges against District Attorney Fellows. ——The Hawaiian Government is in possession of evidence of quite a strong conspiracy to put the Queen back on the throne, but it is not believed any hostile expedition can be sent out from San Francisco. ——The situation at Mosquito Reservation, Nicaragua, is becoming serious. England refuses to recognize the Government at Bluefields. Receipt of this information at Washington has caused the cruiser Columbia to be ordered to Bluefields. Orders have been issued to get the South Atlantic squadron in readiness as rapidly as possible Our navy will soon have several other vessels on the Nicaraguan coast. ——The Massachusetts Cotton company will go into the cotton milling business at the South. ——Nearly the entire business portion of Athens, Ga., was burned last week. ——Leading Republican Congressmen, in reply to questions by the Manufacturers' Record, say there will be no attempt by Congress to pass a Force bill National Election law or sectional legislation. ——The birth place of Washington will be marked by a tall granite shaft. ——The judge trying the strikers in San Francisco refused to subpœna President Cleveland as a witness for the defense. ——The Manufacturers' Record reports that it is able to confirm on the highest authority the rumor that a large amount of the Southern Railway company's securities have been placed in England, including bonds, preferred stock and common stock. These securities will be listed on the London market and a leading financial authority closely connected with the Southern railway intimates that this move will prove of great value to the South. It is generally rumored that the aggregate sale of these securities made in London will reach about $20,000,000, but this has not been confirmed. Among the railroad enterprises reported by the Manufacturers' Record was the incorporation of a company to build an extension of the Louisville and Nashville to Charleston. ——The steamer Natchez from New Orleans for Vicksburg, had Mrs. Blanche D. Leathers, who was recently licensed, in command as captain. Though there are women captains, pilots, clerks, and even a woman mate, this is the first instance of a woman being in command of a packet like the Natchez. ——The two Houses of Assembly of Alabama balloted separately for United States Senator. Senator Morgan received twenty-three votes in the Senate and sixty-one in the House, while Reese, Populist, rechived nine in the Senate and thirty-three in the House. Both branches met together and canvassed the vote and declared Senator Morgan re-elected. This is his fourth term and extends from March, 1895. —— Three women were injured by jumping from windows of a burning house in Washington City. ——Secretary of Agriculture Morton in his annual report makes a new departure. He discusses the financial policy of the Government, the silver question and many other questions of kindred nature. He wants "prime" money for "prime" farm products. ——The demand for the new bonds is so great that the price has been increased to 120. —— Governor Tillman in his message to the Legislature reviewed the reforms that have been accomplished during his administration, and says that the law's delay in the criminal courts is the cause of the many lynchings in his State. ——No news has yet been had of the missing book-keeper, Seeley, of the Shoe and Leather Bank N. Y. The bank has brought several suits to recover possession of property bought by Baker with money stolen from the bank, then transferred to others to defraud creditors. ——The freight war between railroads running into New Orleans has been settled. ——There are 181,250,000 gallons of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses and wholesale stores in this country. ——Dr. R. L. Abernethy, president of Rutherford college, is dead. ——A sad accident occurred near Goldsboro last week. Mr. J. B. Crawford, a merchant, was hunting with Robert Rice, a young man. The gun of the latter was discharged as he was loading it, the load entering the thigh of Mr. Crawford, shattering it into fragments, Mr. Crawford was taken home as speedily as possible, his left leg was amputated and he died next morning. Mr. Crawford said that Rice was not to blame as it was purely an accident. Mr. Crawford leaves a wife and two children. ——Directors of the Shoe and Leather Bank, New York, have offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of Seeley, their defaulting bookkeeper. There is but little doubt that Seeley is in Canada. ——Ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, is dead. ——The gold reserve now stands at $103,000,000. The treasury receipts are increasing and the expenditures decreasing —— A colony of Pennsylvania farmers, gardners and mechanics will settle in Craven county. ——Maj. John C. Winder resigns as vice president of the Seaboard Air Line system and is succeeded by Mr. Edward St. John of the Chicago, Rock Island Pacific road. ——The Governor of Texas has made requisition on the Governor of New York for the Rockefellers, H. M. Flagler and other Standard Oil men, indicted in Texas for violating the Anti-Trust law of that State. ——Three negroes in the guardhouse at Polkton, N. C., attempted to burn their way out and were burned to death, the fire getting beyond their control. ——The Northern Pacific terminal grounds at Tacoma, Wash., which are all made ground, are breaking loose from the main land. Fourteen acres have caved in and floated away. ——It is quite evident, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, that the Republicans are not going to let Mr. Oscar J. Spears cut much of a figure in his contest for the Congressional certificate in the Third district. Chairman Butler says that neither the district nor the State committee of the Republicans supports Spears. Dr. Cyrus Thompson's contest has their support. ——Furman Balding, alias Skeeter," Jesse Snyder and Will Ferris, all members of the notorious Cook gang of Arkansas, have been sentenced in the United States court, to thirty years in prison.

The Marriage of the Czar.

Recent cablegrams from St. Petersburg thus describe the marriage of the Czar which took place on Monday last, November 26th:

The marriage of the Czar Nicholas I. to Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt was celebrated at the Winter Palace amid every demonstration of rejoicing on the part of the population.

The day broke cloudy and cheerless. Troops, headed by bands of music, were on the march from all directions at a very early hour, and occupied all the avenues of access to the Winter palace, massing in strong force in the Alexander Platz and on the Palace Quay in front of the Winter Palace, where the marriage was to take place. By eight o'clock in the morning the streets were thronged with the populace in gala attire. Ladies in magnificent costumes, of which white was the predominating shade, were to be seen everywhere, and officers in brilliant uniform darted through the crowds on their way to the palace.

A salute of twenty-one guns from the fortress across the River Neva announced that the bridegroom had started from the Annitchkoff Palace, and soon a dozen closed carriages whirled swiftly along the route, a mile and a half in length, from the Annitchkoff to the Winter Palace, amid the incessant cheers of the populace. The Czar and his attendants arrived at the winter palace at ten o'clock. In St. George's Hall were assembled the council of the empire; the Foreign Ambassadors and the Imperial Ministers and their wives. In the concert Hall were the grand Mistress of the Court, the Ladies of Honor, the Senators, Secretaries and other State dignitaries. The gentlemen of the court were in gala uniform and the ladies were dressed in court costumes of strawberry color, trimmed with velvet of a similar shade, with long trains and wearing long white veils.

PREPARING THE CZARINA.

The Czarina's ladies of honor left the Concert Hall, where they had assembled, and proceeded to the apartments of Princess Alix, where they assisted in completing her toilet in the presence of the Czarina, the Princess of Wales and the Grand Duchesses. The bride, with the Czarina, had driven during the morning without ceremony from the palace of the Grand Duke Sergius, where the Czarina has been staying since the funeral of her husband.

At half past eleven o'clock Prince Dolgorouki, Grand Master of Ceremonies, and Count Vorontzoff-Dachkoff, Minister of the Imperial Court, announced to the Czar Nicholas that all was ready, and Princess Alix, her train borne by four court dignitaries, two on each side, and the extremity of the garment held by the Grand Chamberlain, entered the Malachite Hall. She wore a jewelled crown and a robe of white brocaded silk, with a mantle of strawberry colored velvet, trimmed with gold and a double row of ermine. As the procession to the cathedral was being formed fifty-one guns were fired from fortress.

The order of the procession was as follows: The servants of the court, the servants of the chamber; the Master of Ceremonies, Prince Dolgorouki, with his insignia of office; the Czar's Gentlemen of the Chamber, the Chamberlain and the dignitaries of the court of the second class; the Imperial Marshal, with his insignia of office; the Czarina and her father, the King of Denmark; Emperor Nicholas and Princess Alix, the King and Queen of Greece, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Roumania, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Prince George of Greece, the Duke of York, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Constantine, the Grand Duchess Vera, widow of the Duke of Wurtemberg; the Grand Dukes Dimitri Constanovitch, Nicholas Nicolaievitch, Michael Nicholaievitch, Nicholas Michelaievitch and George Michelaievitch; the Grand Duchesses Xenia Alexandrovna and Olga Alexandrovna; the Grand Duke Serguis Micheloviteh, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince and Princess George Romanovsky, Princess Marie of Baden, Prince William of Baden, the Princes of Oldenburg, the Grand Master of the Court, the Czarin's ladies and maids of honor and the Senators and State Secretaries.

RECEIVED BY THE CLERGY.

The procession was met at the entrance by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, the Holy Synod and the court clergy, bearing crosses, holy water and sacred books. When the bride appeared the Metropolitan blessed her and kisssd her upon the shoulder. The bride dipped her fingers in holy water, crossed herself and then kissed the Metropolitan. The Metropolitan conducted the Czar to a position upon a dais which had been placed in the centre of the chancel behind the rail. As the Emperor took his place to the right of the dais the Czarina led Princess Alix to him and placed her at his left hand. The Czarina then took her place in the chancel, at the right of the dais. The crosses, holy water and sacred books were then placed before the Gate of Ikonostas, and the marriage service in use in the Orthodox Church was begun by the singing of Psalm 127. The ceremony was conducted by the Archpriest, Janyscheff, who was the chaplain of the late Czar. Alexander III. After the Psalm the Metropolitan said a few words of instruction to the couple, telling them what is the mystery of marriage and how in marriage they have to live acceptionably unto God and honorably. At the conclusion of this the prelate turned to the Czar and said:

"Hast thou, Nicholas, a good and unconstrained will and a firm determination to take unto thyself this woman, Alix, whom here thou seeth before thee?" To this the Czar answered:—"I have, Reverend Father."

The Archbishop asked:—Thou hast not vowed thyself to another bride?"

The Czar answered:—"I have not vowed myself, Reverend Father."

The same questions were asked of Princess Alix, with similar answers. After prayer the Metropolitan took two crowns, placing the first one upon the head of the Czar, saying:—"The servant of God, Nicholas, is crowned for the handmaid of God, Alix, in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." Placing the other crown upon the head of the bride, he said:—"The handmaid of God, Alexandra is crowned for the servant of God, Nicholas, in the name of thy Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

EXCHANGE THE RINGS.

The prelate then blessed the couple three times. After anthems and prayers the "common cup" was brought and blessed. The cup was filled, and handed first to the Czar and then to the Princess, each taking a sip of the wine. The Archpriest then took the couple by the hand, the groomsman and bridesmaids walking behind and holding the crowns over their heads, and led them three times around the dais, the choir meanwhile singing a troperion. The rings were then exchanged for the last time, they having been exchanged twice before.

The prelate then took the crown from the Czar and Princess Alix, after an anthem, pronounced the blessing. The Czar then kissed the bride and the newly wedded pair approached the widowed Czarina, before whom they offered thanks. They then received the congratulations of all present in the order of their rank, the couple receiving kisses from their relatives among the guests. The Metropolitan and clergy then chanted a prayer and the services were ended with a "Te Deum." The cannon of the fortress fired a salute of 301 guns as the ceremony was concluded. At its close, the newly wedded couple kissed the picture of the Virgin, which is supposed to have been painted by St. Luke. The relic is now covered with jewels, so that only the face is visible. Upon the neck is a necklace of diamonds and emeralds and the head is surmounted by a diamond crown.

As the bridal party came out, the sun broke through the clouds and shone for the first time during the day. The weather had grown much colder, but the sunshine completely removed the dullness which had pervaded everything out of doors since daybreak. The yellow standards floated out in the stiff breeze from the palace and the fortress, and around the palace the gayly dressed crowds presented a moving mass of color.

The bride looked pale and tired, but beautiful. Her ornaments were conspicuously splendid. The crown of diamonds which she wore was surmounted by a diamond studded cross. The Czar wore the red uniform of a general of hussars. The pair proceeded to the Nicholas Hall, and at the foot of the grand staircase entered a golden and white coach, drawn by four white horses, which awaited them, and were driven to the Kazan Cathedral, accompanied by a small escort. During the drive of half a mile they were vociferously cheered by the enormous crowds which lined the roadway, guns booming and bells ringing joyous peals meanwhile. After offering up prayers in the Kazan Cathedral, the pair, at quarter-past two P. M., drove to the Annitchkoff Palace. There was no procession in the streets. The crowds were most orderly, and the troops assigned to keep order were without arms.

The Emperor and his bride were received at the Anitchkoff Palace by the Czar's mother, the dowager Czarina. Services were held in all the churches during the marriage ceremony and the church bells were rung throughout the day.

MAGNIFICENT EFFECT.

The effects were magnificent, especially in Malachite Hall, the ceiling of which is supported by eighteen columns of malachite. The tables, vases, &c., are of the same material, and the candelabra are of lapis lazuli; the doors are gilded and the floor is covered with exquisitely delicate tiling. The robes of the ladies were especially varied in style. Some were all white, others red or yellow, and some were of white trimmings of various colors. The mantles worn were chiefly of blue, purple or gold. All of the ladies wore head dresses with coronets of pearls and long tulle veils, and each lady's dress was made with a long train.

As the procession entered Field Marshall Hall there were subdued cries of "Long live Emperor Nicholas!" The Czar appeared not to notice the words, but Princess Alix smiled and bowed as she passed through the hall.

HOW THE CZAR'S BRIDE CHANGED BOTH NAME AND CREED.

Princess Alix, now Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Alexandra Feodorovna, wished at first to take the name of Catherine on entering the Russian Church, but at the desire of her future husband, Nicholas II., who preferred the name of his great grandmother, the wife of the first Emperor Nicholas, Her Imperial Highness consented to be called Alexandra.

Some time before the severe illness of the late Czar the priest Yanisheff, who instructed the Princess in the tenets of the orthordox faith, gave her a list of twelve questions to sign. These were drawn up for such cases in the time of Peter the Great. German Princesses, on changing their religion, have generally subscribed to this list without comment, but Princess Alix wrote several remarks. For instance, on the point of requiring renunciation of her former heresy, the Princess wrote that she accepted the religion of her future husband, but there were no here-ies, only various religions. Another point requiring a promise against future aid and support to former subjects and members of her family she answered in a similar explanatory manner. Yanisheff, in consequence, left Darmstadt and went to Livadia. The Czar then received a letter from the Princess which pleased him very much, and His Majesty expressed a wish that she should come to Livadia. The Russian officials who met the Princess on the frontier say that she speaks Russian very well, but with a German accent.

Improving Poor Land.

A North Carolina farmer writes: "I have a field which, in its present condition, will not make more than ten bushels of corn per acre. How much and what kind of fertilizer must I use to get twenty bushels per acre?" The writer gets many letters of a similar purport to this one. They show how deep a hold the practice of "fertilizer gambling" for a sale crop has on the men who are cultivating the soil in the South, and how the "planting" idea has taken place of real farming. Now any man who would try to answer the question in this shape would be a mere quack. I cannot pretend to answer it. I am a strong advocate for the proper and intelligent use of commercial fertilizers, but this sort of betting on fertilizers against the chances of a crop has been the agricultural ruin of the South. Then our correspondent sets so low an ideal for himself. Any man worthy of the name of a farmer, living where this inquirer does, should be ashamed of a crop of corn of twenty bushels per acre, to say nothing of his ten bushels. The Census statistics show that the average corn crop of North Carolina is even less than this amount per acre. Now any of the red clay uplands of North Carolina, if properly farmed, can be made to produce in a favorable season, fifty bushels per acre. I know this because it has been done right here, on land that was at first as poor and thin as any red clay upland in the state. It was done, not simply by piling on a lot of fertilizer, but by good farming, in which good plowing and clean culture aided proper fertilization. Our correspondent can in the same way make his land yield not only 20, but 50 bushels per acre. But he cannot do it in one year, or by the piling on of a lot of fertilizers. Such results are brought about by the gradual building up of the fertility of the land by means of a systematic rotation of crops, in which peas and clover are grown between the sale crops, and vegetable matter added to the soil. A liberal use of the cheaper forms of plant food, such as potash and phosphoric acid, to give a good growth of peas or clover to plow under, or feed to cattle and return the manure, will more readily enable you to increase the corn production of your land than any dose of complete fertilizer I could prescribe. The crying need of the South is good farming, with the intelligent use of the valuable recuperating crops of peas and clover, aided by an equally intelligent yet liberal use of potash and acid phosphate, and an utter abandonment of fertilizer gambling, such as our friend proposes. Then too we need an abandonment of the one-mule plow, and the substitution of efficient plows, drawn by a good team. When this is done, many of our farmers will be surprised to find that they have been for many years scratching over a poor farm while all the while a fertile one lay just below their plow's point. The keynote of the future should be for our red clay, deep plowing, peas and clover, with a liberal, even lavish use of acid phosphate and potash to get a heavy growth of these recuperative crops, which will give us food for stock and add fertility to produce our sale crops. Then with fewer acres in cotton and more cotton per acre, we will be able to grow it at the medium cost, and if the price should again get better, we will have learned a lesson of profit, and will in the meantime have become independent of the cotton crop as a sole dependence.

W. F. MASSEY.

Current Topics in the Schools.

The suggestion that every teacher, whether in city, village or district school, should strive to interest his pupils in the study of current topics, is an excellent one. The primary object of school instruction is not merely to carry the pupils through so many text books on so many different subjects, but so to guide their growing minds as to develop the best manhood and womanhood. To accomplish these results, the teacher must go outside the text-books, must put life into his teaching, and must connect the school work with the life and thought of the day, especially the broader thought of the great outside world as yet but little known to the pupils in the schools. The first requisite for the successful study of current topics in the schools is a teacher who is himself in sympathy and in contact with the best thought of the day. The next requisite is a journal that can be used as a text-book; one that will furnish the necessary record of events and comment thereof, with a good range and variety of reading. With such a journal, the teacher can make the study of current topics of great benefit, not only to the scholars but to himself. A weekly journal that fairly presents all sides of every important public question, and that admirably meets the requirements for the study of current topics in the schools, is Public Opinion, published at Washington, D. C., at $2.50 per year. A contribution of ten cents apiece from 25 pupils will pay for Public Opinion for one year, or five cents apiece will pay for it for six months. The weekly issues can be used as text-books in the reading classes, and if preserved and bound they make a valuable addition to, or nucleus for a school library. Send for specimen copy.

THE PUBLIC OPINION CO.,
Washington, D. C.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 1894.

Of course President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle were pleased to have subscriptions for more than three times the amount of the bond issue submitted in answer to the call, but they had both expected quite as favorable a showing. If it should be determined, as now seems probable, that the entire issue shall be sold to the sindicate represented by the United States Trust Company's bid, which is on a basis of 2 ⅛ per cent interest on the bonds, the record for placing bonds at the lowest rate of interest will have been broken. The matter will be settled early this week. In any event, no matter which of the bidders get the bonds, the interest will not exceed 3 per cent. It is hoped that the gold reserve fund will be strengthened to almost the total amount that will be received from the sale of the bonds, but it will be several weeks before that can be definitely known. Whether democratic members of the House will carry out their announced intention of attacking this bond issue remains to be seen. They will not, if they follow the advice of their more conservative colleagues who realize that no possible good can come out of such an attack.

Democrats are doing more thinking than talking these days, and one of the results is a proposition that meets with much favor among the few democratic Congressmen who have reached Washington. This proposition is in the nature of a suggestion to President Cleveland, that he omit from his message to Congress all financial recommendations, except that a monetary commission be authorized by Congress, to be appointed by the President, which shall make a thorough investigation of our entire financial system and report what ought to be done. This proposition is in the interest of party harmony and is backed by two members of the Cabinet—Secretary Morton and Attorney General Olney,—and some influential Congressmen; but as President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have some very decided ideas about what our financial system needs the suggestion may not be adopted.

There is a probability that Capt. Howgate, the man who defaulted for a large sum while acting as Disbursing Officer of the Signal Service, some fourteen years ago, and who was last summer run down and brought back to Washington through the instrumentality of Secretary Morton, may after all escape punishment. The old indictments against him are faulty—many believe purposely made so by his republican friends—and so far search for the papers in his case, upon which a new indictment could be found, has been ineffectual, and some of the most important witnesses against him are dead. It is believed that the papers were purposely destroyed years ago by those who shared in Howgate's stealing, and since it was learned that they were missing the number who think that those sharers included officials of prominence at that time has largely increased. The District Attorney expresses confidence that enough witnesses are still at his disposal to make a good case against Howgate, but that confidence is not shared by the general public.

Chairman Sayers, of the House committee on Appropriations, has got his committee at work, in order that one or two of the regular Appropriation bills may be ready to be reported to the House soon after the reassembling of Congress. Mr. Sayers thinks the pension bill and the fortification bill can be put through the House before the holidays.

President Cleveland has not been to the White House for more than a week, owing to a painful attack of his old enemy, the rheumatic gout, but it has not prevented his keeping at work on his message.

The members of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Judiciary, who are charged with the duty of investigating the serious charges made against Judge Ricks, will meet at Cleveland, Ohio, this week. Members of the committee who have been in Washington expect that the investigation will be completed in time for a report to be made to the Judiciary Committee at its first meeting after the opening of the session of Congress.

Col. Simmons, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of N. C., who is visiting Washington, says of the legislature of that State and the coming election by it of two U. S. Senators—one to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Vance, which runs until March 3, 1897, and the other to succeed Ransom, whose term expires March 3, 1895: "The democrats have ten Senators out of fifty and in the House forty-five members out of one hundred and twenty. The remainder is pretty evenly divided between the republicans and populists, with a slight proportion in favor of the latter. I have no doubt that the two Senators will be elected without any wrangle. One will be a republican and one a populist; but if Marion Butler goes to the Senate, as now seems likely, there will virtually be two republicans, as he is a republican at heart. On the stump he attacked the Senate tariff bill, and claimed that the McKinley bill was preferable to it. He is a protectionist and will vote with the republicans on organization and on everything else. The populist leaders, by the way, are really republicans."

A lecturer in Cork once began an address by remarking very solemnly: "Parents you may have children, or if not your daughters may have." And concluded with: "There is no man, woman or child in this house, who has arrived at the age of fifty years, but that has felt these mighty truths thundering through their minds for centuries."

Running the Clock Backward.

This apparently impossible feat is easy to the watchmaker, but more wonderful is the necromancy which makes the old young again Yet that is very much the effect Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has on multitudes of prematurely worn-out, broken-down women, who seek in it relief from the manifold woes of their sex. Backache, dragging pains, displacements, nausea, functional derangements and irregularities disappear before its use as by magic.

For nursing mothers and all debilitated and run-down women, it is the most effective restorative tonic and soothing nervine. Dispels melancholy and produces refreshing sleep. To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The vote of the State by counties for Chief Justice and for Treasurer on Nov. 6, 1894, was as follows:

COUNTIES.	Jas. E. Shepherd, Dem.	W. T. Faircloth, Rep.	S. McD. Tate, Dem.	W. H. Worth, Fusion.
Alamance,	1760	2006	1760	2006
Alexander,	633	865	633	865
Alleghany,	640	460	640	460
Anson,	1434	1092	1434	1092
Ashe,	1412	1677	1412	1677
Beaufort,	1841	1855	1841	1855
Bertie,	1486	1317	1486	1317
Bladen,	1094	1596	1094	1596
Brunswick,	508	750	508	750
Buncombe,	3589	3542	3589	3542
Burke,	1426	1518	1496	1518
Cabarrus,	1307	1495	1307	1496
Caldwell,	1121	1038	1121	1038
Camden,	520	555	520	555
Carteret,	922	1037	922	1037
Caswell,	849	1799	849	1799
Catawba,	1627	1930	1627	1930
Chatham,	1520	2668	1520	2668
Cherokee,	723	829	723	829
Chowan,	686	865	686	865
Clay,	366	341	366	340
Cleveland,	1676	1721	1676	1721
Columbus,	1224	1404	1224	1404
Craven,	1080	1948	1080	1948
Cumberland,	2138	2298	2138	2298
Currituck,	681	180	681	180
Dare,	331	303	331	303
Davidson,	1826	2480	1826	2480
Davie,	701	1294	701	1294
Duplin,	1457	1909	1457	1909
Durham,	1637	2107	1673	....
Edgecombe,	1976	1666	1976	....
Forsyth,	2465	2830	2465	2859
Franklin,	2091	2158	2091	2148
Gaston,	1336	1418	1336	1419
Gates,	833	897	833	....
Graham,	390	270	390	252
Granville,	1616	2229	1616	1896
Greene,	844	860	844	....
Guilford,	2720	3093	2720	2766
Halifax,	3574	1105	3574	1249
Harnett,	1116	1296	1116	....
Haywood,	1608	1057	1608	1058
Henderson,	832	1395	832	1370
Hertford,	982	1212	....	....
Hyde,	829	870	....	....
Iredell,	2068	2287	2065	2227
Jackson,	1025	877	....	....
Johnston,	2594	1979	2496	2006
Jones,	544	557	....	....
Lenoir,	1326	1373	....	....
Lincoln,	961	1127	954	1079
Macon,	944	930	893	915
Madison,	1267	2028	1295	2036
Martin,	1457	1190	....	....
McDowell,	968	924	959	934
Mecklenburg,	3186	1729	3127	1643
Mitchell,	659	1615	659	1615
Montgomery,	782	1220	756	1228
Moore,	1547	2285	1509	2234
Nash,	1146	2447	....	....
New Hanover,	1919	2126	1670	2105
Northampton,	1410	1151	1119	1181
Onslow,	1080	748	....	....
Orange,	1041	1692	1002	1658
Pamlico,	471	744	540	668
Pasquotank,	746	1490	725	1473
Pender,	973	1163	910	1175
Perquimans,	445	1136	....	....
Person,	1185	1525	....	....
Pitt,	2052	2687	2038	2580
Polk,	554	646	541	642
Randolph,	2115	2830	2104	2770
Richmond,	1739	1885	....	....
Robeson,	1813	1780	1760	1612
Rockingham,	1855	2594	1828	2714
Rowan,	2284	1422	2255	....
Rutherford,	1836	2051	1822	2009
Sampson,	1241	2802	1272	2622
Stanly.	911	743	896	754
Stokes,	1179	1829	1161	1841
Surry.	1890	2079	1861	2096
Swain,	768	522	778	469
Transylvania,	508	609	488	578
Tyrrell,	219	541	212	487
Union,	1569	1428	1572	1495
Vance,	984	1973	....	....
Wake,	3682	5006	3655	4990
Warren,	764	2394	785	2419
Washington,	493	1130	445	1117
Watauga,	892	1120	871	1140
Wayne,	2466	2323	2231	2102
Wilkes,	1540	2279	1451	1901
Wilson,	1654	1718	1733	1703
Yadkin,	917	1504	917	1504
Yancey.	1027	862	1006	857

Total, 127593 148344

Judge Walter Clark, whose name was on both tickets, received 273,088 votes which was within 5,017 votes of the total number polled by both Judge Shepherd and Judge Faircloth. This is the largest vote by more than a hundred thousand that has ever been polled by any man in the State, says the Raleigh News.

"Ask why God made the gem so small,
And why so huge the granite;
Because he meant mankind should place
The highest value on it."

This was Burns' neat compliment to a rather *petite* lady friend, but it applies with literal exactness to the concentrated, yet agreeable, minute, sugar-coated globules, known the world over as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which are easy to take, quick and mild in their action, and leave no constipating effects. They act especially on the liver, stomach, bowels and blood, freeing the system from impurities and restoring healthy action of the organs.

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and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

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"For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I could not sweep a room without resting. My husband induced me to try

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and am happy to say it has cured me. I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. Its effect was truly marvelous."

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April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 6, 1894.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

PARTY HARMONY.

A belated letter from our Washington correspodent printed elsewhere says that a proposition which met with "much favor" among democratic Congressmen was to the effect that the President omit from his message to Congress all financial recommendations except one, viz: the appointment of a monetary commission authorized to investigate the financial system and report what ought to be done to rescue it from its wretched inefficiency. It is added that the proposition is made in the interest of "party harmony." The fact that the President's message, since come to hand, makes no such recommendation, does not interfere with the point we wish to draw attention to, viz: that those especially who had in charge the conduct of the democratic party for the past two years are now crying aloud for party harmony. At the same time, they recognize with one voice but a single discordant element, and that is the question of the volume and character of our money, called generally the question of "the finances."

What is the object of harmony in a party in possession of the government? It can only be (1) the effectuation, through legislation, of the wishes of the party as expressed in the pledges of the party's platform; and (2) the retention of its power —which, indeed, would almost inevitably follow the performance of No. 1.

But what is the immediate value of harmony in a party which has just been deprived of power because of its failure to redeem its pledges?

We might say, with truth, that the raising of the cry now is like shutting the stable door after the horse is fled. But the party has three months of absolute power still left, and, notwithstanding the silence of the President on the subject of silver, his message plainly indicates that he, too, recognizes at last that the question of money constitutes the supreme issue before the people More than that, the message concludes its financial recommendations with an invitation to Congress of a different tone from any of his utterances that have preceded it. Hear this:

THE PRESIDENT HOLDS OUT HIS HAND TO CONGRESS.

"I conclude this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their Representatives in Congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country."

How those words would have gladdened the heart of Vance, if they had been spoken sixteen months ago! Hear him, as he made this last appeal for harmony:

"Mr. President, I will tell you why I halt between conditional and unconditional repeal. Unconditional repeal is unconditional surrender. In the first place, by conditional repeal we unite the Democratic party, or at least all true friends of bimetalism. I know that they all came here, as I did, hoping, praying, that some compromise could be found between them and the President, the chief of our party, by which they could stand with him. *By the proposition of unconditional repeal that is impossible.*"

Why did the patriot Vance, the paragon of party loyalty, say that party harmony on the proposition of un-conditional repeal was "impossible"? Because the Chicago platform, the law of the party, called for conditional repeal. We believe that no one, not even the most pronounced gold-bug, will seriously deny that the demand for its repeal was conditional. Upon this point Vance had already spoken in his letter of July 27th, 1893, as follows:

THE SHIFTED BURDEN OF AFFIRMATIVE LEGISLATION.

"The pledges of the platform are joint and not separable on the subject of silver money. You cannot select one, the repeal of the Sherman law for example, and propose to redeem it alone and denounce those who insist on the fulfillment of all, as untrue to the party or differing from it. *Nor will men of common sense who are loyal to the purposes they profess surrender the advantages of their position* The law now in existence can be kept thus by the non-concurrence of either the House, the Senate or the President to its repeal; whereas, that Sherman law once repealed, the measures (whatever they may be) which are to take its place—to continue the use of both gold and silver, maintain their parity, remove the tax on State bank circulation and the like—would have to be passed by affirmative legislation requiring the concurrence of all three branches of the law-making department. No sensible man acquainted with the situation can believe for a moment that these measures could be passed under such circumstances. The power of that combined capital which has forced the calling of the extra session and is threatening to destroy again, and finally, the use of silver money, would certainly be able to influence at least one branch of the legislative department, which would be sufficient for their purposes."

But the President's unexpected change of attitude towards the people's representatives in Congress puts a different face on matters. There is still time to retrieve our disaster. Let us take heart. If we accept the drubbing we have received in good faith, as the President seems to have done, and not with the mere lip service of what Vance called "a stump speech in the belly of the act," we may pass out of power on the 4th of the coming March with a united and aggressive party, and therefore with the certainty of victory two years hence.

A UNITED DEMOCRACY IS INVINCIBLE.

But what is a united democracy?

Some of our ostrich-minded brethren were in the habit of quoting during the late campaign the saying attributed to Vance, that "Democracy is Immortal," inferring thence that what is known as the democratic organization is immortal, and therefore invincible, and therefore certain to win in that particular fight. Men who ought to have known better, shut their eyes—so misleading is the conceit of long-held power—to the plain meaning of the dying statesman, viz: that the principles of democracy are immortal. What is known as the democratic organization has for many decades professed the principles of democracy. When the people have believed that its performance would equal its professions they have invariably put it in power, and when those professions were most unequivocal in their expression, as in 1876 and 1892, its triumph was most significant or pronounced.

The principles of democracy are those of the masses as opposed to the (immediate or apparent) interests of "the classes." As the masses outnumber the classes many times, the former can always win when united. The efforts of parties in our quadrennial struggles, therefore, amount merely to efforts of the classes to divide the masses and of the masses to hold themselves together. Formerly, the classes felt that their interest lay in securing the opportunity to amass fortunes through high tariffs. Having succeeded in this, they now seek to double the value of those fortunes by doubling the value of the money in which they are expressed. For many years they hoodwinked and divided the masses by the fallacy that high tariffs meant high wages. Concurrently with the opening of the masses' eyes in 1890, they realized that the bulk of their fortunes had been shifted from the direct to the indirect form of investment—from protected industries to bonds and stocks. Hence their present efforts at dividing the masses are concentrated upon the fallacy that the masses want what they (the other party to the contract) want, and which *they*, not honest men, call an "honest dollar"! They thought they had succeeded in doing this when they changed a majority of the democracy's representatives at Washington from advocacy of free silver to its surrender through the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The verdict of the people, the other day, was that they saw through this fallacy, also, and that they preferred open enemies to traitors, for their legislators.

A united democracy, therefore, does not mean a united democratic organization merely, but a union of the democratic organization with the democracy!

In that sign it is invincible.

THE CURRENCY SYSTEM.

As the OBSERVER believes that only gold and silver are "money"; that neither the Federal government has the right, nor, for that matter, any government the ability with impunity, to make "money" out of paper; and that control of the business of banking and of the issue of bank notes (which are not money, but representatives of money) is one of the undelegated rights reserved to the States—it ventures to submit to our North Carolinian members of Congress the following article, reprinted from its issue of November 22d, as embodying the salient features of what adherence to the Constitution would bring us to:

As we have frequently endeavored to make plain, there is no warrant in the Constitution which permits the Federal government to issue "bills of credit." It is empowered to "coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin." Beyond that it cannot go, lawfully. But it has done so—in issuing those "bills of credit" known as greenbacks, and in establishing the national banking system and concurrently taxing out of existence the issues of State banks. Our post-bellum currency system is the laughing stock of the world, and at the same time it is the right arm of that powerful money centralization which grinds the millions in behalf of the millionaires. While the government coffers were filled to overflowing under Cleveland's first administration, our condition was so prosperous that public interest could not be aroused on the subject. Since the McKinley bill has bankrupted the treasury, and falling prices under silver demonetization have brought hard times, consideration of the subject has become acute.

The only way to reform the system is to destroy it root and branch. Only so can it be made to conform to the Constitution. That would involve:

1. The accumulation of a fund to retire the greenbacks as rapidly as possible. Such a fund could be easily accumulated under a revenue tariff.

2. The unconditional repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues. The repeal is demanded because the tax is unconstitutional. If the tax be unconstitutional, its repeal with conditions is unconstitutional.

3. The retirement of the national bank currency as rapidly as that may be accomplished under the law, and the total and permanent divorce of the government from partnership in the business of banking.

4. The restoration of silver to equal privileges with gold at the mints, as required by the Chicago platform—a requirement, by the way, now narrowed to the alternative of (domestic, that is, American) "legislation," since the international alternative, in contemplation when the Chicago platform was adopted, failed at the Brussels conference of '92.

The retirement of the greenbacks and the national bank notes would not contract the currency, because silver coinage and State bank notes would take their place. Silver coinage would replace with real money the false-money greenbacks. State bank notes would replace with an elastic currency the elusive national bank notes. The Populist $50 per capita of fiat money is only an extension of the Republican greenback fiat money system now in existence. The one is no "wilder" than the other.

As to a "national" currency for interstate use—if that be deemed indispensable under our changed condition—no doubt Congress can devise a plan for issuing certificates of deposit based on coin of equal amount held in the Treasury, that would not be obnoxious to the Constitution. Such deposits might be required to be of equal parts of gold and silver, and the certificates be made redeemable accordingly. Meanwhile, the Treasury notes of 1890, which the law gives the Secretary of the Treasury the privilege of redeeming in silver or gold at *his* option, but which he redeems only in gold, should be required by law to be redeemed only in silver so long as gold is held to be the more valuable. The contract by the people with the note holders (a part of the people), was distinctly to this effect.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The President's message was read before Congress upon its assembling on Monday. It is very long, and is chiefly a compilation of Department reports. Elsewhere are the important recommendations under the head of the tarift and the currency. There is no reference to silver, but a recommendation for the repeal of the tax on State banks subject to certain conditions. We regret the suggestion of conditions, but it is a step, probably an important step, in the right direction. The recommendation that the government be divorced from the business of banking is, of course, pleasing to the OBSERVER; but such divorcement will not be completely realized until the unconditional repeal of the State bank tax drives the national banks out of existence.

* * *

The Charlotte Observer, in referring to the stay-at-home vote in the late election, mentions a report that 300 democrats failed to vote in Fayetteville. Our contemporary has been misinformed. The vote, as canvassed, shows for Cross Creek (Fayetteville):

Smith, Dem., Sheriff, (highest 1892)		1247
MacRae, Dem., Justice, (highest 1894)		1220
Grady, Dem., Congress, 1892,		826
Clark, Rep., Congress, "		417
Koonce, T. P., Congress, "		9
Total		1252
Shaw Dem., Congress,	1894,	1120
Spears, Rep., Congress,	"	174
Thompson. T. P., Congress,	"	15
Total		1309

The tables printed in our local columns will show other items to the same effect. Again: in this Congressional district the total vote for Congressmen was:

1892.		1894.	
Grady	12,437	Shaw	10,699
Clark	5,271	Spears	6,966
Koonce	9,869	Thompson	9,705
Total	27,597		27,370

A falling off in the total vote of but 227 in the whole district.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1894.

No message ever written by President Cleveland was more attentively listened to than that sent in to day. The general topics treated by the message, including the foreign relations of the government, were all that any democrat could desire, and the financial recommendations cannot be fully understood until considered in connection with Secretary Carlisle's annual report, to be sent to Congress to morrow, which contains the details of the plan for a reform of the currency of the country which the President so strongly endorses in his message. What will be the result of these financial recommendations it will be impossible to say until the sentiment of the democrats has had time to become apparent.

Speaker Crisp looked quite as good-natured when he rapped the House to order as he could possible have looked had a majority of the House been as fortunate as himself in getting re-elected, and his own re-election to the Speakership been assured. Indeed, the most noticeable feature on the democratic side of the House, aside from the entirely too numerous empty chairs, was the prevailing good nature of those who were defeated last month. If the republicans expected to see an array of long faces they were disappointed.

There have been a number of informal conferences of democratic Senators and Representatives for the purpose of discussing the probability of reaching an agreement on a programme for the session, and there is some talk of holding a joint caucus and requiring every man who attends to pledge himself to stand by whatever programme the caucus adopts. If pledges could be secured from a sufficient number to control both House and Senate that would be an excellent idea, but it is certain that there are six or more democratic Senators who would not pledge themselves.

Like numerous other fake stories, that asserting that President Cleveland was offended with Admiral Walker because of the report he made on affairs in Hawaii, has been disproved in a striking manner by the official order placing Admiral Walker at the head of the Light House Board, a pasition that is considered by Naval officers one of the most desirable under the government. The President seems to have a special liking for this method of knocking out silly stories. It is much better and far more convincing than a stereotyped denial.

Treasury officials take no stock in the stories that Congress will refuse to appropriate the money needed to put the income tax into operation, for the very simple reason that there are no more opponents of that tax in either Senate or House than than there were when it was incorporated in the tariff bill. That is the common sense view of the matter. If the opponents of the tax could not prevent its being included in the tariff bill, they certainly cannot prevent an appropriation to put it into effect. There is reason, too, for the belief that Senator Hill, who led the fight against the income tax in the Senate, will not only refuse to aid in trying to defeat the appropriation but will himself vote for it, as he is on record as opposing any and all attempts to embarrass officials by withholding appropriations asked for, to be used in carrying out existing laws.

Representative Cooper, of Florida, thinks the proper way to fill the office of postmaster is to have him elected by the voters of his town or township, and he proposes to push a bill providing the reform. He is also strongly in favor of the adoption of some system of currency reform that will give the needed elasticity to our currency, either that proposed by Secretary Carlisle or something else upon which a majority can get together, and of a bill providing for the building of the Nicaragua canal. He says that if he could have his way he would make this session of Congress, short as it will be, memorable in the history of the democratic party. It's a pity there are not more democrats of the same mind.

Although nothing can be officially stated, because no official action has yet been taken, there is little room for doubt that the sub-committee which went to Cleveland, O., to investigate charges against Judge Ricks, of having appropriated fees properly belonging to the government to his own use, will in its report to the full Judiciary Committee of the House take the ground that the charge was proven, in fact, virtually admitted by Judge Ricks himself. It is thought that the question of whether impeachment proceedings shall be instituted will be left for the full committee to decide. The committee will make its report to the House before the holidays, unless something not now expected shall occur to prevent, and it is expected to favor the impeachment.

The sugar scandal has raised its ugly head again, and the same democratic Senators whose names were most conspicuously smirched during the preparation of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill are again figuring in the rumors in a manner that is decidedly unpleasant to democrats generally, however the trio of Senators may look at the matter. Many democrats are in favor of settling this business for good and all by just putting all sugar on the free list.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people, impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the Constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

* * * * * *

A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted by dealing out minor offices and they are growing to be unanimous in regard to party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity. Numerous additional offices and places have lately been brought within Civil Service rules and regulations and some others will probably soon be included. The report of the Commissioners will be submitted to the Congress, and I invite careful attention to the recommendations it contains.

* * * * * *

THE TARIFF.

The tariff act passed at the last session of Congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

Whatever else is done or omitted I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of a tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its exports be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment. With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical, imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers, was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels abroad, though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans-oceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the seas should be turned into American hands; ship building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place as a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace, and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict. The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

During the last month the gold reserved in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the Government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the determination of the Government to meet as agreed, its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue bonds of the Government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period, but the Congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and maturing ten years after their issue; that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the Government to less than three per cent. Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the Government has issued, the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired, even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended, and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small; but these obligations when received and redeemed in gold are are not cancelled, but are re-issued, and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the Treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation, constantly depleting the Treasury's gold and never near a final rest. As if this was not bad enough we have announced by a statutory declaration, that it is the policy of the Government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, and aided therefore the momentum of this exhausting process, and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation. It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under the present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished, is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the Government for gold, and yet Congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their Government should default in its pecuniary obligations, or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used for repeatedly and constantly drawing from the Government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country. The absolute divorcement of the Government from the circulation of the currency of the country cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying the present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by State banks free from taxation under certain limitations. The Secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall, therefore, content myself with an unqualified endorsement of the Secretary's proposed changes in the law, and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of U. S. bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent. of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the Government as a guarantee fund in U. S. legal tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent. of the notes they desire to issue; this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank National Bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of seventy-five per cent. of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise. In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say of one-half of one per cent. upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to five per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails, its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund, and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented; any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks; their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank, in favor of the contributing banks. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets. For the purpose of meeting the expenses of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation, and other like charges, there shall be imposed a tax of, say, one-half of one per cent. per annum upon the amount of notes in circulation. It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of a less denomination than ten dollars; that each national bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits. Another very important feature of this plan is exemption of State banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency by banks claiming such exemption, that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their State law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890 equal to 30 per cent. of their outstanding circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in Congress, and assuring them that whether in accordance with the recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 3rd, 1894.

Caused by Falling Prices.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The New York Sun holds that in the south populism rises as cotton falls, and in the west it rises as wheat and corn go down.

The populists polled about 2,000,000 votes in the recent elections, but these votes were more in the nature of a protest against the policy which has caused falling prices than a sincere endorsement of the populist platform.

Sensible people know very well that the overproduction argument will not stand. The world's population increases over 200,000,000 every twenty years. The wheat crop has been growing smaller for three years past, and yet with a much larger population to consume it every year we find that in that period the London price, which controls the world's price, has fallen more than 40 per cent.

Hon. Henry Chaplin, a British member of parliament, hits the nail on the head when he says:

The more closely you examine into this question the more you will find that there is only one thing which is able to sufficiently account for the enormous and unprecedented change which has occurred in prices during the last twenty years, and that is the change which has occurred, not in production, nor in commodities, but in the value of money itself, and which I believe to be entirely due to the great monetary revolution which occurred some fifteen or twenty years ago upon the continent of Europe and to the abandonment of the bimetallic system.

There you have the explanation in a nutshell!

We can easily believe that populism is caused by falling prices, and we look for still more disagreeable results. Discontent and poverty are not easily controlled. They will not be satisfied with predictions and promises. They will revolt against party leadership, desert one standard for another, or set up a new one.

It is unnecessary to be more explicit. The republican goldbug and the democratic goldbug are in the same boat. They will soon discover that they are leaders without followers. No political party in this country can hold its followers if it sticks to a policy which enriches the few and impoverishes the many.

Major Stedman.

Wilmington Star.

Major General E. D. Hall, commanding the N. C. Division of United Confederate Veterans, received a communication, dated Nov. 18, from Adjt-Gen. Sykes, Chief of Staff of Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding the Department East of the Mississippi, of which the following is an extract:

"Wishing to select a staff representative of, and acceptable to the comrades of the State from which they are appointed, the Lieut-Gen. commanding directs me to write and request you, as soon as practicable after receipt of this, to forward him through this office the name and address of a comrade of your Division, to be announced as *aide de-camp* on the Department staff, with the rank of Colonel."

On receipt of the communication General Hall wrote Major Charles M. Stedman, of Asheville, tendering him the appointment, and received a reply from Major Stedman in which he accepts it. All who know him will agree that the appointment of Major Stedman is a merited recognition of as gallant a soldier as ever fought under the "Stars and Bars."

Catholics Who Have Held Office in North Carolina.

Baltimore Sun.]

Mr. Gaston Manly, a son of Judge M. E. Manly, calls attention to the fact that Mr. W. S. O'B. Robinson, recently elected judge of the State Superior court of North Carolina, is not as stated in a dispatch from Raleigh, the first Roman Catholic to hold a State office in North Carolina. Judge Wm. Gaston, who was chief justice of North Carolina in the forties, and Judge Manly, who was State Supreme court judge of North Carolina for about twenty years, were both prominent Roman Catholics. Judge Gaston was also a member of the Legislature of 1837, when he made his famous speech which was instrumental in securing to Roman Catholics the right to hold office in North Carolina. At one time Judge Manly was Speaker of the House of the North Carolina Legislature, and was the first United States Senator from that State after the war. When Cardinal Gibbons was Bishop of North Carolina he was an intimate friend of Judge Manly and a frequent visitor at his house.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Impure Blood

Opens the Way for Malaria

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood and Cures Malaria.

It is with pleasure that we call attention to the testimonial of Mr. A. M. Beck, who is well known in Florida, and to the travelling public, having for years been a railroad passenger conductor and later, ticket agent at Jacksonville.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Some three or four years ago I wrote to you in reference to the good my boy had derived from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now allow me to say that the same boy and his mother became

Prostrated With Malaria

and Hood's Sarsaparilla has again been used with satisfactory results. I do not believe you can find a much better looking child for his age, eight years, than our boy. For this picture of health his mother and also myself attribute it to the use of that most valuable remedy, Hood's Sarsaparilla. His trouble before taking the medicine was an affliction with boils, and a general breaking out all over his body. Of course from such suffering the child became weak and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

a general prostration of the system was a natural result. We again resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla with wonderful success. The word gratitude but poorly expresses our feelings toward Hood's Sarsaparilla." A. M. BECK, Belmore, Florida. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Christmas Goods!
Christmas Goods!!

THE SEASON FOR SANTA CLAUS DRAWS NEAR. A. J. PEMBERTON & CO. HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS TO MEET HIS VISIT WITH THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

—EVER OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTION.—

AS TO PRICES.

WE ONLY ASK THAT YOU CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK TO CONVINCE YOU THAT OUR PRICES SUIT THE TIMES.

Our stock is so complete that you can find gifts for every member of the family.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

We have devoted half of our establishment to gifts for the little ones.

We have never had a more beautiful line of Toys than we offer for Santa Claus' inspection.

Call Early and Make Your Selection.

Yours for a Merry Xmas,

A. J PEMBERTON & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

WALTER WATSON,
ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS,
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES,
PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS,
ROPES AND TWINES,
MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES,
WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS,
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS,
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

HARDWARE STORE.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

WALTER WATSON.

☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

Fresh Mackerel, Boneless Corned Beef.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CANNED GOODS EVER IN STOCK.

Saratoga Chips.

Cranberries.

HECKER'S OLD HOMESTEAD FLOUR, FARINA, AND SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED —WITH— TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.

R. M. PRIOR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

"FREE TRADE."

JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE LINE OF

"CUSTOM MADE"

SUITS

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS

—AND—

CHILDREN

at prices even below the Wilson Bill.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
THE FAYETTEVILLE CLOTHIER.

How is your Vision?

CALL AND FIND OUT. NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINING YOUR EYES AT

WARREN PRIOR & SON'S.

For sale by KING BROS., Druggists, Hotel LaFayette, Fayetteville, N. C.

AT D. A. McMILLAN'S

YOU CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS —IN— Fancy Groceries, Crockery and Table Cutlery.

IN THE CROCKERY LINE:

China and Glass Ware; Toilet Sets; Tea Sets Dinner Sets, and an assortment in Decorated Goods too numerous to mention.

TABLE, HALL and LIBRARY LAMPS, some real novelties in these.

Wooden Ware, Andirons, SHOVELS, TONGS, DOOR MATS.

AN EXAMINATION OF THESE GOODS WILL SURPRISE ALL EXPECTANT PURCHASERS.

D. A. McMILLAN,
PERSON STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
10-25-94 tf

LOW TARIFF PRICES —ON— FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Washstands, Chairs,
Tables, Lounges,
Hall Racks, Safes,
Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 6, 1894.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
On A. C. L.			
North Bound,	10:25 a m	10:27 a m	9:57
North Bound,	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:35 p m	4:35 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	10:10 a m	10:27 a m	9:57 a m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:45 p m	4:15 p m
Bennett'le Div	9:50 a m	4:50 p m	4:20 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wil'g'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes,	Wed & Sat	Tues & Fri	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
	Tuesday & Fri	Wed & Sat	
Lillington,	6:00 p m	6:00 a m	5:30 a m
	Tues, Thurs, Sat.	Tues, Thurs, Sat	
Edonia,	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
HARPER'S BAZAR.
J. H. TURNER—Lost.
A. G. BRADY—For Sale.
I. B. HAWLEY—For Rent or Sale.
T. C. WHITFIELD—For Sale or Rent.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT—4th page.
J. R. WILLIAMS—Farmers of Cumberland.
A. J. PEMBERTON & Co.—Christmas Goods.
J. R. MCNEILL & SON—Pictures Framed Cheap.

Rev. Mr. Atkinson, rector of St. Barnabas Church, Baltimore, and formerly rector of St. John's, this city, has received a call from St. Paul's, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Venison and wild turkeys were for sale on the streets Monday. One man had three very large turkeys, all of which he killed at one shot.

All the cotton mills in this section are running on full time. Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills, Cumberland Mills, Hope Mills, and the Fayetteville Cotton Mill all have orders ahead.

Cumberland's Republican Senator-elect Mr. Warren Carver, is in the race for the United States Senate. As he would make as good a representative as any of the others, we hope he will get there.

Miss Martha Patteshall, one of the oldest weavers at Bluff Mills, died there very suddenly at 4 o'clock last Thursday morning. She was a good christian woman and her death caused much sadness in the community.

Mr. N. C. Marsh, brother of our esteemed townsman, Dr. J. H. Marsh, who recently received license from the Supreme Court of this State to practice law, left Monday to try his fortune in Arkansas. He is a bright young man and will no doubt make a success.

Three young sportsmen, equipped in the latest, went a-hunting Thanksgiving Day, shot over fifty times and didn' get a feather. No inquiries need be made as to who they are, for we won't give them away. On the other hand, several well filled bags were brought in by the cracks.

County Attorney.

Capt. Neill W. Ray was, on Monday, elected by the Board of County Commissioners County Attorney. A good appointment, of course.

The Cumberland Vote.

Elsewhere is the vote of Cumberland as recorded, with exception of the change in the vote for Spears and Thompson at Black River as corrected and finally canvassed at Raleigh.

A Stock Farm.

Mr. Rob't. Williams, son of Mr. G. W. Williams, of Wilmington, has purchased Cottonade and will stock that fine plantation with the finest breeds of cattle, sheep &c. We understand that Mr. Williams will make this his home, which will be welcome news to his numerous friends in this city.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

List of Jurors for January Term of Court.

Following are the list of Jurors for the Jan'y term of the Superior Court of Cumberland County:

J. R. Culbreth, G. W. Benoy, A. J. Melvin, M. J. Autry, D. B. Beard, O. W. Simmons, J. H. Cashwell, Jr., T. N. Penfield, N. J. Smith, R. A. Gillis, William Reeves, D. F. Horne, J. W. Scull, J. S. Ratley, W. J Johnson, J. E. Bradshaw, D. J. McFadyen, James A. Guy, Alex. Murphy, Sion Horne, S. R. Searls, A. Gainey, J. A. McFadyen, J. A. McArthur, Thomas Baker, Jessie F. Carter, R. A. Godwin, Hervey Bunce, H. C. Carter, George T. Smith, J. B. Bryant, W. H. Bishop, J. E. Jacobs, Philip Johnson, H. J. McKay, S. A. Bain.

Returing County Officers.

Messrs. C. G. Cain, Clerk of the Superior Court, and H. L. Hall, Register of Deeds, have turned over their offices to their successors, Messrs. Cyrus Murphy and Alexander McNeill.

Messrs. Cain and Hall retire with the esteem of all our citizens. No men could have been more conscientious in the performance of their duties or more courteous to those who had official business with them. We are sure that Cumberland County will again require their service in some capacity of advantage to both parties.

Messrs. Murphy and McNeill will receive the hearty co-operation of our citizens, and will no doubt prove acceptable officials.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

The County Commissioners met on Monday last. Present J. M. Lamb, W. D. Smith, J. W. Graham, G. A. McDonald and Morris Hall.

The auditing committee made their report on the Treasurer's account, which was adopted and ordered recorded.

After transacting some routine business, the old board at 12 M. adjourned to give place to the new board.

At 12 M. the new Board, composed of J. M. Lamb, W. D. Smith, M. Hall, J. H. Smith and J. T. Sinclair, met and were qualified by taking the oath of office, and organized by electing J. M. Lamb, chairman.

N. W. Ray was elected County Attorney for two years.

Alex. Leslie was elected Superintendent of the Poor House.

K. J. Averitt, Coroner elect, offered his official bond in the sum of $2,000 which was accepted and ordered recorded.

Alex. McNeill, Register of Deeds elect, tendered his official bond in the sum of $5,000, which was accepted and ordered recorded.

Cyrus Murphy, Clerk of the Superior Court elect, tendered his official bond in the sum of $10,000, which was accepted and ordered recorded.

McD. Geddie, Sheriff elect, was granted until first Monday in January to give his several bonds.

G. W. Lawrence, Treasurer elect, having in open court stated that he declined to give bond as required by law, or to qualify as Treasurer, on motion, the board declared the office of County Treasurer to be vacant. Thereupon J. B. Troy was elected Treasurer of Cumberland County by acclamation.

J. W. Maultsby, Constable of Cross Creek Township, tendered his bond in the sum of $500, which was accepted and ordered recorded.

The Commissioners then adjourned until next day, 4th inst.

J. M. Faircloth, Constable of Cedar Creek Township, was given till the first Monday in January to complete his bond.

W. S. Hair, County Surveyor elect, was allowed till first Monday in January to complete his bond.

J. M. Lamb, chairman, presented $1,335 new Court House coupons and $1,956 County coupons received in settlement from the Treasurer, which were destroyed by burning in the presence of the Board.

J. B. Smith exhibited his receipt from the State Treasurer for the State tax for 1893, amounting to $7,796 16.

The Register of Deeds handed in the annual exhibit which was referred to J. M. Lamb for publication.

J. R. McNeill & Son were awarded the contract for furnishing coffins for the poor.

W. J. Cotton was appointed janitor of the court house during the sittings of the court.

E. H. Evans, tax collector, made his monthly report, which was read and ordered filed.

H. L. Hall exhibited Treasurer's receipt for County tax on marriage license issued during the month of November.

Repairs of McNeill's bridge, Rockfish, were referred to the supervisors of Rockfish Township.

The repairs of Lock's Creek bridge were referred to supervisors of Cedar Creek.

The Board then adjourned.

Fayetteville at the Welcome Week.

Quite a large number of Fayetteville people visited Wilmington during Welcome Week. We believe every individual who went enjoyed himself, not so much on account of the festivities, for they were nothing like as good as during former Welcome Weeks, but through the warm hospitality of the people of Wilmington, than whom no finer set of people can be found anywhere. The most enjoyable features of the Welcome Week were the Pigeon Shoot, the Foot ball match between Wilmington and the A. & M. College, the German, and the fire works. Dr. H. W. Lilly and Messrs. E. L. and H. M. Pemberton participated in the Pigeon Shoot. Dr. Lilly, one of our best shots, was decidedly not in form, never breaking more than ten out of twenty. Messrs. E. L. and H. M. Pemberton were handicapped from the start by the gun which they have always used getting out of fix, necessitating their using a gun entirely unknown to them. But when we compare their scores with those of their competitors, among whom were some of the finest shots in the United States, using the most improved weapons, we find them a very close second.

In the first event in which everybody shot, including the above mentioned cracks, Mr. H. M. Pemberton tied one of the Charleston team for first place, making seventeen out of twenty.

A Delightful Evening at Tokay.

Col. and Mrs. Green gave a charming party last evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Mabel Green, at which many of the belles and beaux of Fayetteville were guests. Mr. Milliken, the Pennsylvanian gentleman who has made himself so agreeable to our people during his visit to Fayetteville, was also present.

One will travel far before he will find as beautiful a place as Tokay. There is probably not such a well-kept vineyard elsewhere in the United States. But it is the home which is most attractive. When its beautiful suites of rooms are thrown open at night, and the lights blaze and merry voices ring upon the ear, it shows itself in its true colors as the very home of hospitality.

A New Enterprise.

Mr. Weedon, a northern gentleman, but recently of Sanford where he has been operating a shuttle block factory, has purchased a site in this city and proposes to move his plant here. He is going to greatly enlarge the capacity of his factory, which will, when running, consume over a hundred car loads of timber a year. Mr. Weedon made a thorough investigation before he decided to move, and found out what we always knew, that Fayetteville has the best transportation facilities in the State, and also that there is abundance of fine timber within easy reach. We hope that this is the inauguration of many more such moves. Fayetteville offers grand opportunities for the establishment of manufacturing enterprises of all kinds.

People and their Movements.

Maj. J. N. Prior has returned from New York City.

Miss Lilly Lineberry is on a visit to friends in Durham.

Misses Augusta and Janie Evans are visiting friends in Lumberton.

Mr. E. C. Beech, of Goldsboro, spent Sunday with his family in this city.

Mr. J. H. Williams, of Little River Academy, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Rob't. Williams, of Wilmington, spent several days in the city this week.

Mr. Paul Slocomb, who is a student at the University, has been spending a few days at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Doug. Smith, of Godwin, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Southerland on Maiden Lane.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Ricaud and Mr. Hugh L. McColl, of Bennettsville, spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. Geo. W. Williams, of Wilmington, has been visiting his brother, Mr. Jno. D. Williams, on Haymount.

Miss Stanly Atkins, who has been visiting Miss May Broadfoot, on Haymount, has returned to Richmond.

Mrs. B. A. Morgan, of Greenville, S. C., is visiting her parents, Hon. and Mrs. Geo. M. Rose on Haymount.

Mr. W. H. Slocomb, after spending several very pleasant weeks at home, has returned to his turpentine business at Dothan, Alabama.

Our citizens are pleased to welcome back to their old home, Mr. Stebbins Prior and family, after an absence of a year or more at Moss Neck.

Mr. O. B. Wightman has been appointed assistant special traveling agent of the Fidelity and Casualty Accident Insurance Company of New York City.

Maj. Jno. B. Broadfoot, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, has been in that city this week, attending a meeting of the board.

General Gill, and his able lieutenant, Mr. J. W. Fry, were in the city Saturday on Railroad business. The C. F. & Y. V. under the management of Gen. Gill and his fine corps of executive officers is now on the highway to prosperity.

Burglary.

The residence of Mr. Jacob Solomon on Moore's Lane was the scene of an audacious robbery Tuesday night. Mr. Solomon was at his store on Gillespie street, and Mrs. Solomon had gone out calling, leaving the children in charge of the servant girl. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the girl entered Mrs. Solomon's room to put the baby to bed when she was almost frightened out of her wits by seeing a man run across the room and jump out of the window. She screamed loudly and quite a large crowd assembled, but the robber had disappeared, taking with him several articles of wearing apparel. When discovered he was in the act of opening a draw which contained a considerable amount of money. The girl thinks he was a colored man. This is the third time in the last few months that this house has been entered by thieves.

Cumberland at the Normal.

There was a unique entertainment given by the students of the Normal School at Greensboro last Friday night, Nov. 30th. Eighty counties were represented in a striking way by the girls from the respective counties. Cumberland was there, and was well represented too. The four girls from our county personated the characters that are so closely connected with Cumberland's history—Flora McDonald, Prince Charles Edward, LaFayette, and fourthly, a Scotch lassie. Though Cumberland did well, she did not receive the prize, but she was glad to have it awarded to her worthy sisters, the girls of Rockingham county.

Mr. J. W. Tomlinson, fireman on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., was severely scalded in the face, soon after leaving here Saturday evening on the mail train for Wilmington. His injuries were so serious that he was transferred to the up coming freight and brought to this city. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and Mr. Tomlinson was somewhat relieved, though he is still suffering great pain. We cannot state with accuracy the extent of his injuries, but hope they will prove slight.

Off for Arizona.

Messrs. Albert Ellis and John Shaw left Monday to seek their fortune in Arizona. They go to Phœnix and will no doubt meet with a warm welcome from Mr. Joseph Evans, formerly of this city, now one of the leading citizens of Arizona. It was at Mr. Evans's suggestion we believe that they decided to go. They are both young men of sturdy character and good sense and deserve the abundant success that we wish for them.

Rev. Wm. Black, of Maxton, is conducting a series of meetings at the Presbyterian Church. He is a very forcible speaker and his sermons are full of fine thoughts. The large crowds of all denominations that attend the afternoon and evening services manifest great interest, and many conversions are looked for.

Reform in Baling Cotton.

The loss of cotton by fire every year is heavy and cotton insurance consequently comes high.

Recent experiments at Waco, Texas, says the Atlanta Journal, seem to prove that a great reform in the baling of cotton for shipment is at hand, one that will give much better protection against fire and reduce insurance rates very materially. By this new method cotton is baled under powerful pressure in cylindrical packages which exclude the air. Cotton packed in this way not only occupies much less space than the ordinary compressed bale, but is pronounced as incombustible as a log of wood.

It was found that by pulling up the fibre in one of these cylindrical bales the cotton could easily be ignited, but just as soon as the loose cotton burned the fire went out and the bale was practically unhurt.

The Waco experiment is attracting much attention. In the opinion of the cotton experts who witnessed it, a complete reform in the baling of cotton will be brought about by this new method.

MAYOR COOK ON STREET LIGHTING.

To the Citizens of Fayetteville.

The question of Street Lighting for our city is one that has given the present Board of Aldermen no little concern, and has subjected them to criticism, and often unjust criticism, simply because their critics were not informed as to the causes that have kept our city in darkness—when the facts are, they have made earnest and repeated efforts to make a contract with the Electric Light Co. of this place—upon *such terms as the city could afford to pay*—and in every instance have failed. It is true a contract could have been made for lighting the two main streets, Hay and Person, and leaving the balance of the city in darkness. The Aldermen recognizing that other portions as well as the front streets and those people so fortunate as to live on them, were entitled to some of the benefits and protection derived from the revenue they pay towards the support of the city government, have refused to accept any proposition without it will result in furnishing the larger part of the city with light. They have made estimates of the cost of both gas and oil lamps, a light which is now one of the back and dark ideas for street lighting, which would give a service wholly inadequate, and certainly not commensurate with their cost which is nearly as expensive as the more desirable light of electricity, but realizing the desire of the people for lights, at a recent meeting the Mayor was instructed to visit a neighboring town, which owns and successfully operates their own electric plant, and he found that the town he visited has an electric plant furnishing 40-1200 candle power arc lights for their streets, and 600 incandescent 16 candle power lights, which they furnish for commercial and domestic use. It cost to operate this system $3600 per annum, and they derive from the commercial and domestic users $2700, thus leaving the cost of the city lighting at $900, which is less than one half the cost proposed to be charged us for lighting only our front streets. Upon investigation he found that a complete system or plant like the town visited can be put in operation at an outlay of about $10,000—a system which we believe will give ample service for the whole city, and at the same time furnish to commercial and domestic users, at such a price as to make it desirable to them to patronize it, and furnish to the city such revenue as will reduce the cost of the city lighting to a nominal amount compared to that charged by private corporations. But the question arises, how can the city pay for a plant. We can suggest a mode, and leave the case with you to take such action as you like. In the year 1896 the entire debt of Fayetteville, now about $50,000, will be due, and must be funded, which we believe can be done at 6 per cent. Suppose you issue $10,000 in bonds to equip and place in operation an Electric Plant, this will then make your debt $60,000, this will require an annual interest of $3600; the net receipts from city taxes for past several years have been about $12,000; under our present law, this revenue is apportioned as follows: 40 per cent or $4,800 for interest and payment of principal of debt; 40 per cent or $4,800 for current expenses; 20 per cent or $2,400 for water rent. There are a great many people who think that the debt of the city is being paid too rapidly, and are in favor of the future generations bearing their part of the burden. Now suppose our interest charges are $3600 after 1896. Now they are $3500 on a debt of $50,000 bearing 7 per cent interest. If you increase your debt $10,000 at 6 per cent it will make your interest charges $4100, which deducted from $4800 derived from 40 per cent of present income, will leave $700, which if applied to the payment of the $10,000 issue of bonds, which could be short term bonds, would nearly wipe out this new indebtedness in 10 years, and it can be done *without* any *increase of taxation*, as the one per cent now levied will be sufficient. We are today enjoying a lower tax rate than 90 per cent of the towns of this State, and in comparison to other towns we have a smaller debt than any town or city of 5,000 inhabitants. We are fully aware that we are treading on treacherous ground when we suggest a plan that calls for an increase of our debt, but when it does not carry with it an increase of taxation, and will be the means of furnishing us with "light," we thought we could suggest this plan and then let you direct what shall be done. Remember, we do not urge this course, but we felt that a full, fair and plain statement of the facts as they exist was due you.

Now we trust that this plain statement of facts will give you some idea of the causes of no lights, and we leave the matter in your hands, and we stand ready and willing to carry out your wishes, not ours, in this matter.

W. S. COOK,
For committee on Lights and Board of Aldermen.

DIED.

CULBRETH—At Habira, Ga., Oct. 24th, HENRY B. Culbreth, in the 32d year of his age. He joined the M. E. Church South at the early age of 10 years, and lived a consistent christian life and died in the faith. His remains was accompanied to Fayetteville, N. C., by his brother, who lives in Georgia, and was met at the depot by his loving father and mother, the Rev. Gray Culbreth and wife, also his sister and a host of friends and relatives. The funeral services were conducted at the grave by Rev. T. H. Sutton and the Masons.

Christian Advocate please copy.

Resolutions of Respect.

Once again Cumberland Lodge No. 5 K. of P. are called upon to mourn the departure of a beloved comrade. Brother Edward Sykes will meet us no more in the councils of earth, but has gone to join the great Lodge above. In the loss of a companion so true and faithful, it is but fitting that the order of which he was an old and honored member, should thus make public mention of his worth and merit. Be it therefore

Resolved 1st. That in his death this Lodge has lost one whose place among us is not easily filled. Modest and unassuming, his was a life of quiet devotion to duty which those who knew him best could appreciate most; in no sphere of action was this truer of him than in this Lodge, where "none knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise." May the shining example he has left us prove added inspiration to us in increased love and devotion to the exalted principles of our order.

Resolved 2d That to his bereaved family we extend our heartfelt sympathy, pointing them for consolation to Him who is alike the father of the widow and the orphan.

Resolved 3d. That a blank page on our minutes be inscribed to his memory; that our members be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days; that his vacant chair be draped in the usual emblems of mourning for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and furnished the Fayetteville papers for publication.

T. J. POWERS,
J. H. MONAGHAN, } Committee.
Q. K. NIMOCKS,

Avoid Cosmetics.

Ladies, shun cosmetics! Most of the common preparations contain poisonous chemicals which exert a deleterious action on the skin; and at the best no paint, powder or wash can supply the natural beauty of a fine complexion. They are palpable and a palpable fraud is an abomination. Pure rain water and good health are essentials to a healthful skin. The former is plentiful; the latter can be regained and kept by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which purifies the blood, removes pimples, blackheads and roughness, strengthens impaired digestion and wards off pulmonary diseases Without pure blood you cannot have a clear complexion.

VOTE IN THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Governor—1892—Congress 1894.

COUNTIES.	Ellis Carr.	David M. Furches.	Wyatt P. Exum.	Grady.	Clarke.	Koonce.	Shepherd.	Faircloth.	Shaw.	Spears.	Thompson.
Bladen	1,292	904	546	1,246	124	1,268	1,094	1,596	1,050	557	1,137
Cumberland	2,389	1,601	1,436	2,132	1,292	1,445	2,139	2,298	2,025	1,166	1,395
Craven	1,483	1,657	249	1,462	80	1,888	1,080	1,948	1,054	1,262	718
Duplin	1,502	970	817	1,507	798	941	1,457	1,909	1,399	105	1,918
Harnett	1,242	567	657	1,233	412	769			1,022	907	529
Jones	659	307	371	646	27	545			490	183	478
Moore	1,693	1,373	750	1,687	1,290	785	1,547	2,283	1,445	1,543	826
Onslow	1,177	298	477	1,155	.....	652			1,026	104	746
Sampson	1,370	1,266	1,585	1,389	1,248	1,576	1,241	2,842	1,188	1,139	1,958
Total	12,807	8,343	6,888	12,457	5,271	9,869			10,699	6,966	9,705

Vote of Cumberland County—1894

	Shepherd, D. Chief Justice	MacRae, D. Justice	Faircloth, R. Chief Justice	Shaw, D. Congress	Thompson, T P Congress	Spears, R. Congress	McLean, D. Solicitor	Seawell, R. Solicitor	Rankin, D. Senate	Carver, R. Senate	McBryde, D. House	Carrie, T. P. House	Hall, D. House	Taylor, T. P. House	Cain, D. Clerk	Murphy, T. P. Clerk	McGill, D. R. of Deeds	McNeill, T. P. R. of Deeds	Smith, D. Sheriff	Geddie, T. P. Sheriff	Troy, D. Treasurer	Lawrence, T. P Treasurer	Tate, D. State Treas	Worth, R. State Treas	VOTERS PRESENT.
Seventy-First, (Ray's).....	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
Gray's Creek, (Parker's Mill)...	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
Gray's Creek, (Bethel).....	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
Gray's Creek, (Hope Mills).....	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
Gray's Creek, (Carver's Mill)...	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
Black River.....	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Carver's Creek, (Eureka Springs).	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Carver's Creek, (McKay's Store).	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Cedar Creek, (Elder's Social Hill).	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370
Cedar Creek, (Cedar Creek).....	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
Beaver Dam, (Hales's School House.	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Cross Creek, (Lasley's Mill)...	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Total.....	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780

Vote of 1892.

	McLauchlin, D. Senate	Lutterloh, T. P. Senate	Cook, D. House	Thagard, D. House	McLellan, T. P. House	Currie, T. P. House	Smith, D. Sheriff	Geddie, T. P. Sheriff	Hall, D. R. of Deeds	Evans, T. P. R. of Deeds	Ray, T. P. R. of Deeds	Troy, D. Treasurer	Ray, T. P. Treasurer	Highsmith, D. Coroner	McSwain, T. P. Coroner	Smith, D. Surveyor	Mints, T. P. Surveyor	VOTERS PRESENT.
Seventy-First, (Ray's).....	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
Gray's Creek, (Parker's Mill)...	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
Gray's Creek, (Bethel).....	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
Gray's Creek, (Hope Mills).....	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
Gray's Creek, (Carver's Mill)...	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
Black River.....	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Carver's Creek, (Eureka Springs).	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Carver's Creek, (McKay's Store).	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Cedar Creek, (Elder's Social Hill).	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370
Cedar Creek, (Cedar Creek).....	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
Beaver Dam, (Hales's School House.	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Cross Creek, (Lasley's Mill)...	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Total.....	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,780

New Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	60
Hog Round,	10	HIDES—	
Sides,	11	Flint—good,	3
Hams,	12½@00	Flint—damaged,	1@2
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	7½	Green,	
Shoulders.	7	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	5
Sides,	7½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	12½@15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	00
BAGGING,	6½@7	Western,	8@12½
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	35@00	(12d basis),	1.85
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh.	6@7
Rio,	20@25	Mess,	(None)
COTTON YARN,	85	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	85	Sweet—new,	25@40
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	50
EGGS,	15	SALT,	60@90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5@6
West. Fam.,	3.00@4.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	5
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	40
Corn—new	50	TALLOW.	5
Oats—old	55	WOOL,	00
Rye,	75	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	50	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina, new	30@40	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3 00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

Good Middling easy	5¾
Middling	5¼
Strict Low Middling	4¾
Low Middling	4¼

TURPENTINE—Virgin Dip $2.10; Yellow Dip $1.50; Hard $1.00.
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 22½ cents
ROSIN—Fine $1.00 to $2.25; Common, 60.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

All Can Get Well Cheaply.

When druggists do not keep Blood Balm—and they are few—send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and it will be sent to you, freight prepaid, by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Book of wonderful and marvelous cures of blood and skin diseases sent free. Send for it, and read advertisement in another column.—*4dv.*

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Buckien's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

A Bad State of Affairs.

The people of the South are being deceived in the purchase of imitation medicines. It's poor consolation to a sick man to be told that the medicine offered him certainly wont do him any harm. Wrong; it will do great harm. It allows the disease to progress instead of stopping it, and this is most dangerous because the disease will soon be beyond cure. This is the best reason why you should be sure to get the right medicine. Don't risk your health in trying any of the many Liver Medicines which have sprung up in the South to be sold in place of Simmons Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co., with the Red Z on every package, this was the medicine fathers, and they lived long. Have nothing to do with anything else, or any druggist or dealer who would persuade you that the many imitations under different names are just as good. It's not true. The people who buy them heap up their miseries. Beware!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WATSON'S FANCY GROCERY IS HEADQUARTERS for FINEST FRUIT of all kinds.

MALAGA GRAPES, PEARS, BANANAS, APPLES, Oranges, Figs, Apricots, Peaches, at WATSON'S FANCY GROCERY.

GET A FREE SAMPLE OF CAROLINA BAKING POWDER at HORNE'S DRUG STORE. If compared with other brands it will be found equal to the best of them and *lower in price.*

HAVING BEEN PLACED ON TH

Scrofula

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of S.S.S. I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

Cured

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Did you get your Texas Lands?

I know of over a million acres of land in Texas awaiting the rightful owners to get it, and if you ever had relatives or kindred who went to Texas write

L. FULTON, Attorney, Denton, Texas,

and he will inform you free, if you own land in Texas.

Nearly all persons who went to Texas in an early day had lands granted to their heirs. Any attorney having legal directories can tell you as to L. Fulton.

N. A. SINCLAIR, of Fayetteville, N. C., will act as my agent in your county. 10-25 tf

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Dr. Tubular Cushions help when all else fails. Invisible. Whispers heard. Write for book of proofs FREE. F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway New York. Mention this paper.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a through knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

11-15-94 4t

Important Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in the case of the undersigned as Administrators of Arch'd McKay against the heirs of Arch'd McKay, the undersigned will on Monday the 10th day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell the lands on Little Cross Creek, about three or four miles northwest from Fayetteville, generally known as "The Arch'd McKay Place," containing about 500 to 600 acres more or less. The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months, and the title will be reserved till all is paid.

N. W. RAY,
Z. B. NEWTON,
Adm'rs of A. McKay and Commissioners.
11-8-94 ts

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of Bernard Plummer, deceased, late of Cumberland County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them duly authenticated, to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of November, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

J. L. ANDREWS, JR., Adm'r.
H. L. COOK, Att'y.
Nov. 8, 1894—6w

Agents. $75 a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes all the dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, no soiled hands or clothing. No broken dishes, no muss. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulars free.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Mexican Mustang Liniment for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy. Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The best calculations that can now be made indicate that there will be 9 Democrats, 15 Republicans and 26 Popolists in the Senate. In the House it is more difficult to tell exactly the comparative strength of the Populists and Republicans. It is very hard to ascertain the names of the Fusion candidates who have been elected in some of the counties, and even when this is done, their politics is, in many instances, an unknown quantity. At present, however, it seems that there will be in the House, 46 Democrats, 36 Republicans, 33 Populists and 1 Prohibitionist.

The two branches of the Legislature are about as follows:

STATE SENATE.

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, (2); E T Snipes, r; Theopilus White, p.

Second District—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico, (2); H E McCaskey, p; J B Parsons, p.

Third District—Northampton, Bertie, (1); C W Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax, (1); Dr I E Green, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe, (1); Dr W P Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt, (1); A A Forbes, p.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash, Franklin, (2); J C Bellamy, p. Rev J T B Hoover, p.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow, Greene, (2); J M Mewborne, p; E L Franks, p.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne, Pender, (2); B F Aycock, d; LaFayette Smith, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover, Brunswick, (1); F B Rice, r.

Eleventh District—Warren, Vance, (1); C A Cook, r.

Twelfth District—Wake, (1); Rev H W Norris, p.

Thirteenth District—Johnson, (1); E S Abell, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett, Bladen, (2); John E Fowler, p.

Fifteenth District—Columbus, Robeson, (2); Alfred Rowland, d; N M Culbreth, d.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, (1); Warren Carver, r.

Seventeenth District—Granville, Person, (1); Dr A J Dalby, p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange, Durham, (2); Stephen A White, r; W G Stephens, p.

Nineteenth District—Chatham, (1); A W Wicker, p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham, (1); W R Lindsay, p.

Twenty first District—Guilford, (1); O A Starbuck, r.

Twenty-second District—Randolph, Moore, (1); W J Adams, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Union, (2); E Hurley, p; O M Sanders, p.

Twenty fourth District—Cabarrus, Stanly, (1); William Moody, p.

Twenty-fifth District—Meeklenburg, (1); W C Dowd, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Roman, Forsyth, Davidson, (2); J F Weetmoreland, p.; S W Wall, p.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, (2); A C Sharpe, r.; B R Brown, r.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes, Surry, (1); S E Marshall, r.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander, Wilkes, (2); A Y Sigmon, r.; Wm E White, r.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, (1); W H Farthing, r.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, (2); Samuel J Black, r.; A J Dula, r.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk, (2); J B Fortune, r.; J Y Hamrick, p.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, (2); Chas. Henderson, d.; J M Moody, r.

Thirty-fourth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson, Swain, (1); R L Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth District—Macon, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, (1); R L Herbert, p.

HOUSE OF HEPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance, J W McCauley, r.
Alexander, William C Linney, r.
Alleghany, R C Higgins, d.
Anson, L D Robinson, r.
Ashe, Hopkins, r.
Beaufort, T B Hooker, d.
Bertie, A S Rascoe, d.
Bladen, White, p.
Brunswick, W W Drew, p.
Buncombe, V S Lusk, r.; Geo Burnham, pro.
Burke, Samuel Huffman, p.
Cabarrus, A F Hileman, p.
Caldwell, Nelson, d.
Camden.
Carteret, E L Duncan, p.
Caswell, Calvin D Smith, (col.) r.
Catawba, Lee R Whitener, p.
Chatham, J E Bryan, p.; A M Self, p.
Cherokee, A A Campbell, r.
Chowan, W H Leary, p.
Clay, J A Buckhanan, p.
Cleveland, Rev L L Smith, p.
Columbus, M M Harrelson, d.
Craven, R P Williams, r.
Cumberland, J B Currie, p; Z Taylor, p.
Currituck, W H Gallop, d.
Dare, J B Etheridge, d.
Davidson, Z V Walser, r.
Davie, W R Ellis, r.
Duplin, Keathley, p.
Durham, Vickers, p.
Edgecombe, J H Baker, Jr., d; W O Howard, d.
Forsyth, Edgar Lineback, r.; J W Spease, p.
Franklin, J F Mitchell, p.
Gaston, Harris, p.
Gates, L L Smith, d.
Graham, King, d.
Granville, S J H Mayes, (col.) r; A A Lyon, d.
Green: S G Mewborn, d.
Guilford: Branch Chilcutt, r; J M Sutton, r.
Halifax: Grizzard, d; House, d.
Harnett: Neill McLeod, p.
Haywood: W T Lee, d.
Henderson: H G Ewart, r.
Hertford: Benj B Winborne, d.
Hyde: ——
Iredell: Stikeleather, p; Morrow, r.
Jackson: Thomas, d.
Johnston: Dr J W Vick, d; Rufus A Saunders, d.
Jones: J A Smith, d.
Lenoir: Council G Wooten, p.
Lincolnton: J F Reinhardt, d.
Macon: J F Ray, d.
Madison: ——
Martin: M T Lawrence, d.
Mecklenburg: Dr J T Kell, d; J D McCall, d; John G Andrews, d.
McDowell: L P Crawford, d.
Mitchell: S J Turner, r.
Montgomery: J A Reynolds, p.
Moore: E J Harrington, d.
Nash: ——
New Hanover: Herbert McClammy, d; George Z French, r.
Northampton: Capt R B Peebles, d.
Onslow: Rudolph Duffy, d.
Orange: J A Cheek, r.
Pamlico: Louis G Daniels, d.
Pender: Alfred C Ward, d.
Perquimans: John R Darden, r.
Pasquotank: William G Pool, r.
Person: Stephen P Gentry, p.
Pitt: Jno T Phillips, p; Ed V Cox, r.
Polk: J B Turner, r.
Randolph: J W Bean, r; E C Phillips, p.
Richmond: Yates, p; McLean, p.
Robeson: D D Carlisle, J F Payne, d.
Rockingham: J A Walker, p; F G McKinney, p.
Rowan: D R Julian, d; J H McKenzie, d.
Rutherford: M H Flack, p.
Sampson: C H Johnson, p; Robt M Crumpler, p.
Stanly: J T Smith, d.
Stokes: R J Petree, r.
Surry: W H Norman, p.
Swain: J S Woodard, d.
Transylvania: E A Aiken, r.
Tyrrell: Abner Alexander, r.
Union: R L Stevens, d.
Vance: Moses M Pence, (col) r.
Warren: S A Williams, p.
Wake: Jas H Young, (col) r; J J Bagwell, p; A L Davis, r.
Washington: John H Bateman, r.
Watauga: L H Michael, r.
Wayne: W C Munroe, d; John H Edwards, d.
Wilkes: J P Elledge, r; J R Henderson, r.
Wilson: Jonathan Tomlinson, d.
Yadkin: J W Crummell, r.
Yancey: J W Higgins, d.

Republicans 47.
Populists 62.

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NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Before the Clerk.

N. Ingram, Adm'r of Silas Daniels, dec'd, vs Delia Daniels, Charles Daniels, Frank Daniels, Ed. Daniels, Malcom Daniels, Esther Daniels and Fanny Daniels.

(SERVICE BY PUBLICATION.)

By Order of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to Charles Daniels, and Frank Daniels, that N. Ingram, Adm'r of Silas Daniels, dec'd, has filed a petition in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, asking to be authorized to sell the Real Estate of the said Silas Daniels deceased, to make assets, and that they are hereby required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County on or before the 11th day of December, 1894, and answer or demur to the said petition; or Judgment will be rendered according to the demands in the petition.

This Nov. 27th, 1894.

CHAS. G. CAIN, C. S. C.
JAMES H. JOHNSON, Att'y.

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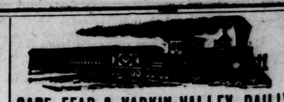


CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y.
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Nov. 21st, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	6:40 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:13 "
Leave Sanford,	11:34 "
Leave Climax,	1:34 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:32 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	6:45 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:52 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:30 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:26 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:46 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:10 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:02 "
Leave Maxton,	6:38 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Rameur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Rameur,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greesboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Nov 18, 1894	No. 52, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 57	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 00	10 20	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 23	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 08	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson..	2 08	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 58	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 18	.....	6 35
Leave Goldsboro.	3 05	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 16	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 45	.....	10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Nov. 18, 1894.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 25	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 10	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	11 52	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	12 42	11 15	.....

	No. 43 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00	.....	6 30
Leave Magnolia	10 32	.....	8 02
Leave Goldsboro	11 35	.....	9 10
Arrive Wilson..	12 25	.....	9 55

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	.....
Leave Wilson...	12 52	11 20	10 00	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	1 48	12 02	10 40	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 23	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 53	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 10	12 55	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.
Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Read leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:30 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

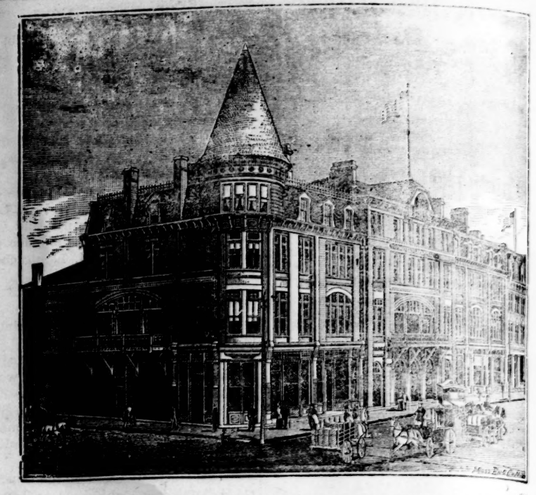
Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. B KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.



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